The New-Hampshire Election.

Dispetch to The N. Y. Times.

CONCORD, Monday, March 11-8 p. m. The Republicans of this city are wide awake for the contest to-morrow, the 12th. The Hon. John Covode of Pennsylvania addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Phenix Hall this aiternoon. He made a telling speech, some two hours long, which was received with great satis-

The Hon, C. H. Van Wyck of New-York is now speaking in the same ball to an immense crowd, who received him with great enthusiasm. Both of these gentlemen have spoken in several of our large towns to large and enthusiastic

United States Scante-Extra Session.

Washington, Monday, March 11, 18cl.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foster's resolution for the expulsion of Senator Wigfall, and Clingman's substitute. (See Friday's Senato re-

Mr. FOSTER said that he had very few words to utter both as to the resolution and substitute, and therefore would not enter into any lengthy discussion. It was proper he should state that he offered the resolution on his own responsibility, and without consulting with any political friends. He had presented its ripped of all considerations as far as it was possible to do so, that it might le acted on upon its maked merits. A seat in this Chamber was held on a foundation higher than party grounds, and hence he trusted that the Senate would rise above all such considerations. The Constitution provides for the qualification and the manner of election of Senators, and he read from that instrument the words upon this subject, it was not on the ground that the Senator from Texas was foreign born that he was hable to objection. It was to be supposed that he was nature form, and the was ally elected a member of this hody, and in saying that he was a foreigner, it was not to be supposed. Mr. FOSTER said that he had very few words to he was daily elected a memoer of this most, and in say, ing that he was a foreigner, it was not to be supposed be mean he was bern out of the jurisdiction of this country. It, however, seemed to him (Fester) that the Senate owed it to itself not to allow a seat here to one who avowed he was a foreigner and owed no allegiance to the country to which he belonged, but to a foreign Government; and if that Government happens to take Government; and if that Government happens to take up arms against this Government, seizes its property, at dexpels from its tertitory the troops of the United States by force, it became a very serious question. Was it consistent to allow one so circumstanced longer to bold a seat here. He repeated he had no personal feeling on the subject. He could say with great propriety so far as his personal relations with the Schator from Texas were concurred, they were emircle hind from Texas were concerned, they were entirely kind and friendly. The substitute of the Senator from North Larolina assumes that Texas has a right to second, and it was a logical conclusion that in such event that she had no right to seats here. In this he differed from the Senator. He did not believe any State has the right or sower ander the Constitution to second or take itself out of the Union of the States which go to make the constitution to the line of the line of the States which go to make the constitution to second or take itself out of the Union of the States which go to make out of the Union of the States which go to make an those of America. He differed widely and radically from such theories. It was altogether meastrons this Government, one of power and authority, could be dissolved. Argument, therefore, was unnecessary with those who held to a different opinion. Two men maket as well undertake to reason in a foreign hanguage, which one understood and the other did not. That no much thing as Secessien was known to the Constitution was too plain to argue or admit of a doubt, After a brief argument on this point he said, whether lexas has seceded he was not informed. He meant by a vote of the people or some body representing them. He should hold that the Senator was entitled in his seat for all that, on sound constitutional grounds that State, by withdrawing from the Union, withdraw him from this body? No. He is entitled to sis seat according to the forms of the Constitution and the authority of his State, and the State has no power legally or constitutionally to withdraw him from the

alse authority of his State, and the State has no power legally or constitutionally to withdraw him from the body during the term for which he was elected. He sid not think the substitute met the question. He did not know what right the Senator (Clingman) had to try that Texas has secoled from the Confederacy of the States and no longer belongs to the United States, but even if there were official notice it would be a nullity. If a State has withdrawn and given the Senator official notice, what right had they to say that she should be no longer entitled to representation? They were elethed with no such authority.

Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) thought that the Senator had made a good argument against his own resolution. If they were to credit the newspapers, Texas has called a Convention, and passed the ordinance of Secession, which, it is stated, has been ratified by a large vote of her people. That is the opinion of the Senator from Texas. If that be true, and the net valid, Texas is no longer one of the State. He took it ter granted, if Texas has seceded she is not entitled to representatives here. The Senator from Conpactiont was that the act is invalid, then the Senator titled to represents ives here. The Senator from Connecticut says that the set is invalid, then the Senator from Texas is entitled to his seat, unless it be said that an erroteous opinion disqualities him. The opinion of the Senstor from Texas is, that his State has second. The Senstor from Connecticut says no. Was it ever The Scantor from Connectical says no. Was it ever maintained, because one Senator differed from another on a constitutional question, that that was a reason for expelling him. It might be supposed that the Senate could expel a man who thought the Senate could expel a man who blought and argued that the moon was made of green cheese hugher), and that such a one should be driven out. But would any gentleman say he ought to be driven out. Fifteen Senators have gone out, believing their States have a right to secde. The mother of States and Statesmen, Virginia, has always maintained that outlion. If it is an error for the Senator from Texas to believe his State has a right to secede, why not expel the Virginia Senators, and especially why not expel those gentlemen who declared it, and have gone away. Why is it that their names are still called. They have gone away, showing an utter disregard for expel those gentlemen who declared it, and have gone away. Why is it that their names are still called. They have gone away, showing an atter disregard for contrary opinions. But the Senator says Texas has taken possession of some of the public property. Is that a good reason. If so, it auchies with more force to other States than Texas. Why did the Senator tom Connecticut allow the name of Jefferson Davis to be called, and not move to expel him? Not only had that gentenant's State second, but he had advised a not some and forts to be senzed, and was at the head of a foreign Republic; but no motion was made to expel him. The Senator said he deemed it his duty to make a motion to expel Mr. Wigfall. Senator after Senator had made similar avowals, and even advised their citizens to take possession of the defensive works of the Chiled States. Senator Toombs declared that he gave such advice. Why, then, single out the Senator from Texas. His friend, Mr. Wigfall, had said his State has seveded, and with great frankruss added that a prefore he regarded himself as a foreigner. But this did not afford sufficient ground for his expulsion. He had pursued the policy of other retiring Senators by remaining here, and was awaiting official information.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.)—He says he is a for-

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.)-He says he is a for-Mr. CLINGMAN, resuming-His friend said if they shought proper to admit him, and regard him as a Sen-ster, he did not think proper to withdraw until he was efficielly notified that Texas has second. The course proposed by the Senator from Connecticut was not the proper one. All they could do was to say that the scoper one. All they could do was to say that the Senator from Texas is mis aken on a constitutional and legal point. If Texas has not second he is entitled to his seat here, notwithstanding the opinion he expresses. Mr. MASON remarked that he resolution was clearly for the expulsion of the Senator from Texas for what he had said on this floor. The Constitution enables the Senate to protect itself and gives power to expel a nember, provided that two-thirds vote for the resolution. But the expulsion of a Senator is punnifive in character, and the intention of the Senator from Connecticut is to punnish the Senator from Texas for what he said in debute. The Senator from Connecticut and what the Senator from Texas had avowed was inconsistent with the holding a seat on this floor. The Senator had declared that he was a foreigner and notic chisen of the United States, but owed allegiance to a lossing government. If the Senator from Connecticut should, the Senator from Texas ought not to occupy a seat here because he is not a clizen of the United States, but over a first the Senator from Connecticut should, the Senator from Texas ought not to occupy a seat here because he is not a clizen of the United States is ought to move to refer the subject to a convenience of that if the facts warrant, the seat will be included a meannt.

M. JOSTER, interposing asked whether after the or from Texas is nois aken on a constitu

Mr. 1 OSTER, interposing, asked whether, after the

Mr. POSTER, interposing, asked whether, after the sanster from Texas had been duly elected by his State and admitted as a member here, they could inquire into the levality by which he bolds his vest—a new for a hint with his post as ing which did not exist at that line.

Air. MASON (Dem., Va.) was very certain if a sanster was not entitled to his seat it could be vasabed wherein facts to warrant such a course should be discovered. If it be a punishable oftense to allege a consistency of the formal truth, then the recognized and self-towiedged no allegiance to this Government. He recognized and self-towiedged no allegiance to this Government, none statemer, and here he took his position alongide of he benater from Texas, although Virginia is a constitutional truth and he can of herepresentatives. He owed allegiance to Virginia, and no one ele. Did the Senator from Connecticut resist the desires of constitutional law, and hold that the Government of the United States is still a soverith? If the add, God help him. [Laughter.] So far as the

Senator from Texas has committed an offense by saying he owed no allegiance to this Government, he stood by his side. He should be unfaiteful to Virginia if he by his side. He should be unfaiteful to Virginia if he did not. The old feudal idea of allegiance was the relation between the subject and sovereign, between the vassal and lord. Allegiance here is that which is due from a citizen to a sovereign power. He knew of no sovereign except the State. He took it for granted that Connecticut is the Senator's sovereign, and that if he yields allegiance to this Government, he is faithless. The oath of allegiance in Virginia, to be taken by all who are admitted to the political powers of the State, is faithfully and truly to support the Commonwealth. who are admitted to the political powers of the State, is faithfully and truly to support the Commonwealth. If the Senator from Texas is a foreigner, he is not a citizen of the United States. But that is because of the fact, not because of the allegation; for the Constitution says that a foreigner shall not have a seat on this floor. The Senator from Texas said he believed he was a foreigner, lot this Government. intion says that a foreigner sum toxas said he believed, he was a foreigner to this Government,
because Texas has scrarated herself from it; for
the Senator did not then know the fact, nor
did he know it now, unless he believed the intelligence last night. The Senator believed that
T-xas has seceeded, because he knew the popular sentiment of the State; and yet, because of his declaration, the Senator from Connecticut sought his expulcion. The Senator and others, and the new President,
declare that the ordinance declaring separation is null,
and the State holds the same relation it did before the
presege of the act. We (said Mr. Mason) deny it,
Virginia denies it. Six of the States, as far as we na sage of the act. We (said Mr. Masen) deny it, Virginia denies it. Six of the States, as far as we know, not only deny it, but have noted on it: and not only have confederated, but formed a Government prepared to sustain itself, if this Government shall attempt to attack it. If the Senator from Connecticut would say that the act was a millity, then he held language which he (Mason) thought, with great respect to him, is more disrespectful tenfold than the language for which the Senator says the Senator from Texas deserves to be expelled. Why? Because by their language five millions of people and seven sovereign succession nollities, although these States are in insurrection. They declare the acts of the second of the s

secession nullities, although these States selve what they call public property. Yet, acknowledging all other, they take no means to recover it. In not acting upon the information they are more reprehensible than the Senator from Texas. How could be owe allegiance to this Government? Then he must obey the orders of this Government in preference to those of his own State. He was sworm to support the Constitution, and not the Government. not the Government.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) regarded this movement as calculated to be dangerous. The resolution proposed to coosure a member for a mere expression of opinion. The Secutor from Texas had done nothing posed to consider a property of the doctrine of secession. The Senator from Texas had done nothing more than declare his belief in the doctrine of secession, and that his State had secesied, but that until he had the evidence of this he would sit here. With other State Right Men he avowed that he owed obedience to the Constitution and laws, but not allegance. All that he had said was, "as he believed a majority in all the Southern States who held to the right of secession, held if right was exercised the State placed itself in ereign - lation with the rest of the Union." If this

was a cause for expulsion why might not a Senator be expelled for other differences or declarations of opinion. expelled for other differences or declarations of opinion. How long might it be before it would be obnoxious to defend Slavery, and perhaps a two-third vote obtained for upholding that institution. The power of expelling a member was never given for such purposes. Members could be punished according to the Constitution only for disorderly conduct, and according to all writers on parliamentary law it is always to be exercised with greats cantion and care. It a nam was to be punished for the expression of a mere abstract opinion where was the usage to end! He maintained as the Senator from Texas had expressed no opinion that had not been expressed by all the Senators of the secoded States, if he was to be punished, then, they too must be expelled, for they expressed no opinion that had not been expressed by all the Senstors of the secoled States, if he was to be punished, then, they too must be expelled, for they have given a practical proof that they are foreigners from the fact that they have gone off and established another Government. He agreed with his colleague (Masson) that they owe allegiance to their State and obedience to the Constitution.

Mr. CLAKK moved that the Senate go into an executive secsion.

Mr. WILSON submitted whether the resolution

pending was not a privileged question.

The CHAIR replied that it was, but it was in the power of the majority to change the order of business.

The question was taken and the Senate went into an Executive Session—38 against 16.

After a short time spent therein the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

Arrival of the Ningara at Boston.

Boston, Monday, March II, 1861. The steamship Ningara, from Liverpool and Queens own via Halifax, arrived at this port at 5 o clock this

termoon. The Ningara has \$375,000 in specie and 62 passenthe Nisgam has \$510,000 in specie and 62 passen-ncers. She reports having encountered strong Westerly gales the entire massage. Feb. 25 86 index West of Cape Clear, passed steamship Kedar from New Abril 14th dif. for Liverpool; 8th, off Sable Island, passed the steamship America from Boston, via Halinax for Liverpool. The following is the latest by telegraph to

Overnstown:

NAPLE Friday, 22d.—The property of the religious orders which have been suspended has been taken possion of by the Government.

The garrison of Gaeta, being prisoners of war, have been sent to the Neapohtan Island.

The Papal Zonaves have massacred Dr. Latru and his little daughter, aged six years, in the village of Callulo.

Colialto. Tuers, Seturday, -- Admiral Persano has arrived in

the waters of Messira to summon the commander of the candel to surrender. Gen. Gialcini remains at Naples, but will join Ad-

miral Persano, in case the commander refuses to com-ply with the demand. RIETA, Friday,—About 1,000 brigands, with artil-lery, under the command of Count Christen, have at-Carsoli. The Italian volunteers retire ing. On receiving this news, Col. Niasi and Major Vincerami hastened to the spot and energetically at-tacked the enemy, and pursued them as far as Orri-

killing many men. Macsettles, Friday.—Letters from Rome to the obtained, estate that a proclamation of the National Committee anno mores that Victor Emanuel will soon be proclamation expresses thanks to France for her reserved attitude. In Rome the French authorities had taken possession of the keys of the Capitol in order to prevent the ringing of the bells for the people.

The Papal Government has exited several persons, among whom was Signer Titonia right marginal, who

among whom was Signor Titoni, a rich merchant, who was suspected of having promoted the late political

manifestations.
Simor Passaglia had returned to Rome. VIENA, Saurchy.—The Presse says: A report is current that a convention had lately been concluded between Anstrix, Russia and Prussia, for acting in common in case an insurrection should break out in

common in case an insurrection should break out in Poland or Hungary.

Pastin, Friday.—The Judicial Conference has, by a considerable majority, decided against the receiptible ment of the Hungarian laws, relating to inheritance.

St. Patkashung, Friday.—The project of a new tariff of import duties of European goods, drawn up by order of the Euneror, will shortly be published in the Borsen Zeitung of St. Petersburg.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown from Liverpoot]

(By Telegraph to Quantitiown from Liverpool) about 34 - Steam hip Arabis, from New-York, Livington. Sinday 21.—Stephing step standay (Saturday) Corros Manart.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) core is sale as the sales of cotton yesterday (Saturday) core is sale as the sales as the

Provisions dull.

Lexnex Monry Marker, London, Saturdey evening—Conside close at \$\int \text{airl}\$, for money, and \$\pi\$, well for account.

Assumed Stocks—Hillind Central Ballroad sances, \$250.00 decount; lying Railroad, \$\pi\$, New York Central, \$251.00

Boston, Monday, March II, 1861.

The Niagara's mails and the newspaper bags for the Associated Prees, left here to night, at \$\pi\$ o'clock and will be due in New-York early to-morrow morning

FORT K. ABSET, Monday, March H. 1861.
The C. O. C. and P. P. Express Coach, with two
prescurers and \$3,500 in treasure, passed here at 6:30
a. m. yesterday morning. m. yesterday morning.

DENVER CITY, Thorsday, March 7, 1861.

Hundreds are prospecting in the Golden City Dig-

gings.

Mills are resuming operations pretty generally throughout the Gregory Mines, and in some cases big yields are being made, partly on account of the new patent for saving gold being successfully operated.

Hull & Bereyster of the Gold Dirt district, last week grashed thirteen cords of pyrites of iron, from which they got a little over \$1,000.

Roat & Kendall's mill in the Monatain City, which yielded \$12 per cord hat week, yielded yesterday by the new gold saving process, over \$60 per cord from the same quarts.

From Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS Monday, Feb. 11, 1861. Steamer Arizona, from Brazos, 7th inst., has arrived with \$179,000 in specie.

It was reported that Col. Bacchus, formerly in command at Rio Grande City, was en route to take command of Fort Brown.

There were no Texas troops in Brownsville, but ome were hourly expected.

The report of Capt. Hill's determination to defend Fort Browne created great excitement along the Rio Grande border. A large number of State troops are on the way to

Brownsville, and other companies were being organised for the same destination.

The State Commissioners have taken possession of the Brownsville Custom-House.

The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, March 11, 1861. A permanent Constitution has been adopted. It has been kept secret, but a member of the Congress states that among its provisions the President is to serve six years; the Executive appointments, under the grade of Cabinet officers are to hold office during good behavior, and removed for cause assigned in writing; the slavetrade is prohibited; a chose was adopted that Cabinet officers are not prohibited from holding seats in Con-

An act was passed authorizing the issuance of a mil-

lion treasury notes.

An appropriation bill for current expenses was passed. The Secretary of the Treasury finds no difficulty in negotiating as much of the \$15,000,000 loan at par as needed at present.

The Missouri Convention.

St. Louis, Monday, March 11, 1861. The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Birch called attention to a communication in this morning's Republican, hinting at a secret conspiracy to force Missouri out of the Union, and offered a reslution to appoint a committee to investigate the subject, and if possible ascertain the names of the conspirators, which passed-52 to 30.

The minority report, signed by Mr. Redd and Judge Haugh, was then presented, and read by the Secretary. The report opposes the National Convention recom nended by the majority report, and proposes a Conven-

ion of the Border Slave States instead, to be held at Nash ville, to decide upon such amendments to the Constitution as may be satisfactory to them. It also recnumends the Crittenden propositions to the Nashville Convention, without, however, making it an ultimaum, and advises the appointment of Commissioners to Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, with Mr. Totten, of the Engineers, and with North Carolins, and Arkansas, to secure the cooperaion of these States in the movement.

A debate ensued on the majority report, but the Conention adjourned without taking action.

The Virginia Convention.

The following is the balance of the synopsis of th unjority report in the Virginia Convention, which

majority report in the Virginia Convention, which failed to come to hand on Sunday night:

The eleventh resolution recommends the people of her sister States to respond at their earliest envenience to the foregoing positions, and to an amendment to the Constitution to be proposed hereafter; in the event that Virginia fails to obtain ratisfactory responses from the Non-Slaveholding States, she feels compelled to resume her sovereign powers, and throw hereaft upon her reserved rights.

The twelfth makes it an indispensible condition that a pacific policy be adopted toward the second States, that no attempt be made to reduferce or recapture the forts or exact payment of imposts upon commerce, or any measure calculated to provoke host likies.

The thirteenth would regard any hestite action by

The thirteenth would regard any hortile action by either side as huriful and unfriendly, and as leaving Virginia free to determine her future policy.

The fourteenth recommends a conference of the Borhe fourteenth recommends a conference of the Bor Slave States, to be held at Frankfort, Ky., on the

last Menday in May.

The foregoing will probably not fully meet the approval of the Union members, because it apparently ecognizes the legal right of seconion. RICHMOND, Moteday, March 11, 1961.

The Convention, by 107 to 76, thanks Senator Crit enden for his patriotic efforts to bring about a and honorable adjustment of the national difficulties. Mr. Summers made a speech, advocating the Penci

Conference propositions.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a minority report from the Committee on Federal Relations, indorsing the Peace Conference propositions, recommending Border State Convention at Frankfort, Kya opposing coercion, in favor of removing al ances of present complaints, and charges the present ondition of things on the politicians.

Mr. Wickham submitted another minerity report op posing coercion, and in favor of a border State confer ence at Frankfort; also favoring the peace propositions s a fair and honorable adjustment.

The Maine Personal Liberty Law. Boston, Monday, March, 11, 1861.

The bill to repeal Personal Liberty act has passed the Senate of Maine by a vote of 17 to 10.

New-Obleans, Monday, March II, 1861. Gen. Twings declares that the Government shall not reverse its deciaton against bim. He considers it as ing the cause of the most distinguished honors ever

inderred upon bim.

The Louisinna Convention has adjourned to Wednesthe Louisiana Convention has adjourned to Wednes-day. It is waiting to receive the Constitution from Montgomery, which was completed on Saurday. The opinion is entertained that the Convention has plenary power to ratify or reject it, and per contra, that it

chould go to the people.

The mangural excitement has simmered down.

The news from Washington this morning that the
Administration would order the evacuation of Forts Sumter and Pickens is viewed as a settlement of the question in favor of a peace policy.

Pennsylvania Legislation.

Harkishe no. Monday, March II, 1861.

The Governor has signed the hills for the commutation of the tunnage duties on the Pennsylvania and the Sunbury and Eric Rathroad; also the bill chang-ing the name of the latter to the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, and providing for its completion.

Michigan Legislature.

Dirmorr, Mich., Monday, March 11, 1861.

After an animated debate the House has indefinitely exponed the consideration of the full for the reised of he personal liberty bill law by a vote of 43 agrenst

From Havana,

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 11, 1861. The steamship Bienville, from Havan's 7th inst., bas arrived at this port. Sugar at Havmin was firm at 6 reals. The stock in port was 195,600 boxes, against 118,000 boxes at the same time last year. Moissesses was dull; clayed was quoted at 11 off reals. Breights vere improving.

Non-Arrival of the Etan.

Sanny Hoos, Monday, March II-p. m.
There are no signs of the steamain Etna, now due
off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 27th. Wind
south-clear.

The "Tiger" Ball at Boston.

Gov. Andrew and staff, Col. Lefferts of the New-York Seventh Regiment, Major Newton of the Second Battarion, Mayor Rogers, Mayor Wightman, and other, distinguished with the Second Second Second Second Second Second Sec distinguished military men and civilians, were present this evening at the ball of the Tigers, which was a

Municipal Election. Brinsworn, Me., Monday, March 11, 1861. The Democrats to-day elected S. S. Fairebild Mayor,

Ocean Steamer Movements The U.S. Mail steamship Nashville, Capt. L. M. Murray, from New-York, arrived here at six o'clock this, Saturday, afternoon.

nd a majority of the City Council.

Counterfeits.

Philadelphia, Monday, March 11, 1861.

Peterson's Detector notifies the public that spurious tens of the Warren Bank, South Danvers, Mass., have been extensively circulated. Many arrests of counter-

EVACUATION OF SUMTER.

GREAT OPPOSITION MANIFESTED.

Gen.Scott takes the Responsibility

An Extra Session of Congress.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11, 1861. There is a great fever among the Republicans in the city on account of the orders for the retirement of the troops from Fort Sumter. Every man is ferocious at the bare idea of such a thing. The act is deprecated and denounced in every form of anathema; yet it is an act in which the Cabinet are compelled to be comparatively passive. They merely follow the judgment of Gen. Scott, who advises the evacuation, and, of course, takes the whole responsibility of the act. But the reason of its surrender must not be misunderstood. It is done wholly because it cannot now be reënforced before the supplies of the garrison are exhausted.

The rumors about Fort Pickens being given up are entirely unfounded. This fortress can be re-enforced, and it will be.

An extra session of Congress is likely to be soon called to supply the omission of the last, and enable the Administration to assert the authority of the Government. The policy will probably be to repeal the laws making ports of the seceding States ports of foreign entry, and to station National vessels thereat to prevent foreign importations. J. S. P. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11.

There is no longer any doubt that Maj. An derson's command is to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. Gen. Scott decides it to be a military necessity, and his judgment determines the question, as it has done some others nearly as delicate. Conferences have been held for several days past, with Mr. Bache of the Coast Survey, in regard to the access to Charleston harbor: other distinguished officers of the different corps. After a full consultation it was agreed that the attempt to re-enforce Fort Sumter could only be made in two ways, and then with doubtful success. First, by a large naval force breaking into the harbor, through the obstructions in the channel, if possible; and, second, by landing an army of over 10,000 men, and attacking the batteries in the rear, which command the entrance to the harbor. The President has no army at his disposal for this purpose. Eight companies are now stationed in this city, and seven at Forfress Monroe, none of which can be spared. The troops recently dispersed in Texas will not be available for several months, if at all, and but 250 are reported as on the way back. The force in Utah cannot be reached immediately. Confiress gave no power to call out volunteers in case of necessity, and, therefore, the President is confined to the actual and limited regular force. His hands are tied, and his resources crippled by the treasonable conspiracy of his predecessor and Cabinet. This predicament was deliberately contrived to embarrass the new Ad-

The decision to withdraw Major Anderson naturally excites much feeling, particularly among the Western delegations. What effect it may produce upon foreign Governments, which looked to the assertion of a strong policy at all hazards, remains to be seen. Here, it is regarded as a campulsory alternative, to which Mr. Lincoln has yielded from overwhelming necessity, and because he was powerless to carry out his own purpose.

It is supposed in some quarters that the withdrawal will operate beneficially in conciliating the South, but this opinion is not shared by reflecting observers. The Northern Democracy will, of course, assail the Administration, though Mr. Douglas is precommitted to the very policy which has been adopted by his recent speech in

The British Consul at Charleston recently no tified his Government that the obstructions in the main ship channel, which had been filled up to prevent the ingress of ships of war, were all removed, and vessels drawing 16 feet could easily enter. This important fact may or may not have been taken into account, in determining the feasibility of sending re-enforcements.

The forte at Key West and Tortugas canno be given up, because they may be easily reenforced, and are of national importance in military and commercial aspects. Fort Sumter involved a point of honer only.

Washington, Monday, March 11, 1861. An official letter from Major Anderson, received on Saturday, says he had only fifteen days' subdistance and wood; the question has therefore risen with the Administration, whether reinforcements shall be attempted or the fort abundoned. The latter course, it is night, will be adopted, from inevitable necessity, by advice of Lient, flen. Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion between Republicans on this ques tion, but no conclusion arrived at in the Capinet

The National Latellingager of to-day contains a long article, reconnicending the relinquishment of Ports Sumter and Pickens, as an act of conciliation, and says hat the new Administration might, by moving first in the direction of conciliation, do infinitely more to consolidate its power than by passively awaiting the progress of events, with a heart prepared for any fate. The removal of all pretexts for immediate bestility is lefended in the name of sound and wise administrative

pelicy as well as of political justice. It is further argued that Major Anderson's want of feel and provisions, except for thirty days supply, ren-ders it necessary either to order blue to evacuate the Fort, or requires the Government to send a force of ten thousand men to invest and assault the South Carolina fortifications which render recuforcement of Fort Satuter a work of difficulty and danger.

Reports continue to prevail to perting a contem-lated evacuation of Fort Sunter. They may be true, out to is certain that up to eight o'clock to-night he had given no order for that purpose. Gentlemen of promisatisfies them that such a course will from necessity be pursued.

The Confederate State Commissioners did not see the Secretary of State to-day. They will make their formal application for an interview probably to-

FORT SUMPER-CAN IT BE RELIEVED? From Our Special Gerrospondent.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1801. There has been a good deal of speculation within a few days in respect to Fort Sumter. Mr. Douglas's late speech, saying the fort had but 31 days' provision, and that it seemed impossible to immediately recufer ce the garrison, either with provisions or men, appears to have been the occasion of the expressle us of appre-

hension and anxiety that have been heard. Mr. Douglas is quite too nice in his calculations of supply; which there are various wa vs of rating. First, there is what may be termed a full supply, then an economical supply, and lastly, a supply on close allowance. Probably Mr. Douglas's 31 days could be readily extended over FORT PICKENS TO BE RE-ENFORCED.

a period of a couple of months, or even more. But Mr. Douglas is right in saying there are very serious difficulties in the way of relieving Major Anderson. The utter pusillanimity of Mr. Buchanan's Administration in failing to fellow Gen. Scott's advice in garrisoning all the South ern forts, months ago, when it could have been done with ease, has in a great measure tied the bands of the Government in respect to those fortifications.

The 4th of March found Fort Sumter everywhere surrounded by bristling fortifications; batteries at every point of access to the Harbor of Charleston, the ship-channel obstructed by sunken vessels, and a night and day watch on guard to prevent the approach of small craft, steamers, or bonts, either openly or by stealth, by day or by night, without their being challenged and inspected.

The difficulties in the way of secret reënforcements were thus very great, apparently almost insurmountable, when the new Administration came into power. It is very natural to ask the question, What will be done? What can be done in such case? And it is no wonder the inquiry perplexes the public mind. It would not be strange if it should perplex the Administration. One thing seems clear: If the fort cannot be

reënforced by sea, nor succored by a military force on land before its supplies are exhausted, then its garrison will have to be retired in the end. In other words, it will be starved out. Assuming that reinforcements by sea are imprac ticable, the question arises, can a military force on land be sent in sufficient numbers, and with sufficient expedition, to succor the besieged. In a word, can an army be promptly sent to that

quarter large enough to invest Charleston, and engage successfully any force that can be brought against it. If we had an army already raised and disciplined, it could be done. But we have none. And armies are not created nor moved in a day. It is a physical impossibility to raise an army, discipline, arm and provision it, within the time when the supplies of Fort Samter will be entirely exhausted.

Such are the naked facts of the case, which verybody can see and appreciate; and they constitute the problem with which the new Administration has to deal. I have expressed the opinion heretofore that if

South Carolina ever got possession of Fort Sumter, it would be by starving the garrison into surrender. I have given this as the opinion of high military authorities. For it is a military question entirely, and military men alone are competent judges in the case. No such man of any standing has ever believed Sumter would be attacked, unless in some frenzy of folly, which would result in defeat and discomfiture to the assailing party. Raw troops are not supposed to be capable of taking such a fortress by storm, as the South Carolina boys proposed. They have, however, been allowed to have their head, and work off their surplus steam by tremendous military preparations, marches and countermarches, and profuse fafigues. They have been allowed to imagine the leaders were only waiting to get things all ready, when they would be permitted to go in. While the fact has been, and now is, that no man of good military judgment has ever counseled anything of the sort, but, on the contrary, all have condemned the threatened attempt. And no man more decidedly than Jeff, Davis himself. Since the Montgomery Convention assembled, therefore, the conclusions of the wise heads have been gradually finding vent, until now the confession is quite open that South Carolina has saved her point of honor by the immense fuss she has made, and to the sages of Montgomery is remitted the responsibility of further delay. Their commanding General has visited Charleston, and is reported to have oracularly declared that the reduction of Sunter is merely a work of time. Which, being interpreted, means that it must be starved out.

And this is the whole of the Fort Sunder case. There will be no attack and no fight there, after all the preparation, all the vast expenditure for troops and breaching batteries, on the land and on the water, all the threats, and all the swearing determination to attack and capture the fort at whatever cost. South Carolina has rushed ahead and incurred a debt of a cound million, with a headlong impetuosity characteristic of her theatrical people, and this is the chief result of her demonstrations. The attack of the fort will be abandoned, and time allowed to do its work with the garrison, noless it shall be meantime in some way relieved. J. S. P.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON. HE PAMOUS PLOATING BATTERY A DEAD FAIL-

Charles Pearson, formerly a clerk for Woudell & Februan of this city, has just returned home, after several months solvarn in Charleston. He left to avoid being drafted into the regular army of the Southern Confederacy. About every third man is drafted. He had no wish to be shot at by, or to shoot Northern men.
The much talked of Floating Battery is abandoned as
a total fidlure. Mr. Pearson was present when Gen.
Besuregard first saw it. The General langued at it;
and soon after it was launched it captized and sunk.
When this disaster beful it, the Charlestonians said it was never intended for service, but merely to annue the impatient betspurs who insisted upon storming Fort Sunter. [Albany Evening Journal last evening.

Maxico, Oswego Co., Menday, March H. 186t.
A fire occurred in this village, on Sunday morning, in the store of M. H. Thomas. The building and stock were entirely destroyed. The stock was valued at \$4,000; fully insured. The Etras loses \$1,200; the red unknown. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Lake Navigation.

Sannts, C. W., Monday, March H. 1861.
The steamer Ruby, from Decreat, swived on Saturday night—the first beat of the senson.
Burgaro, Monday, March H. 1861.

Bereato, Monday, March 11, 1861.

The statement of the losses of life and property on the lakes during the year 1860 was published this moraling. It shows a total to be by steme and sail vessels of \$1,000,100, being an increase over the previous year of \$15,000, loss of life in 1860, 5.8, an increase

The Voyage of the United States. Pour axe, Monday, March 11, 186. The steamship United States, at this post on Saint

from tilesgow, reports: Repi well to the souls and experience a succession of westerly gales. See passed two kellergs and two extensive fields of he on the

Safety of the Steamer Mt. Vernoa. THE STEAMER TON, MODDAY, March 11, 1861.

The steamer mount Vernon is off the shoal, and in side away from danger and the tide.

PERSONAL.

-George Washington Dixon, a well known and eccentric character, died a few days since at Charity Hospital, New-Orleans, of consumption. He was se well known that we need not offer any particular account of his life or doings.

-The Rev. Thousas K. Beecher, brother of Henry Ward, walking through Elmira, saw a poor widow, who had no one to help ber, sawing her wood. Imtaediately off went his overweat and maffler, and sound ministerial muscle soon finished the little pile she had. The next day a cord of wood was hid before the widow's door, and sawed and piled by two men-the pay coming out of the Reverend Beecher's pecket.

-The Charleston papers notice the decesse of Mrs. Grace Crawford, at the extreme old age of one hundred and seven years.

-Dr. Samuel Hugo died at York, Pa., last week, The deceased was formerly in the service of the United States, and served in the capacity of surgeon in the army during the last war with Great Britain. He was on the Ningara frontier during the war, and was with Gen. Scott at Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Fort Erie, and other engagements.

-George Greenloaf, well-known in Boston as a reporter, died a day or two since in Portsmouth, his native place. Mr. Greenleaf was formerly one of the proprietors and junior editor of The New-Hampshire azette, and subsequently a reporter of The Boston Times, Boston Herald, Washington Union, and Balmore Republican; and latterly one of the publishers and editors of The Fulton City (Ill.) Advertiser.

-Spelling matches are all the rage in Winsted They had one in Camp Hall, Monday night, and collected \$40 in ten-cent admissions. Mine schools of the town sent five picked spellers. First prize, Webster's unabridged pictorial dictionary. They used up the spelling book, two or three geographies, and had to bring out the classics before some of the sharpest spellers would succumb.

-Gen. Beauregard, now in command of the rebel

forces at Charleston, has much fame as a tactician. It is said that when Gen. Scott's council differed in opinion as to the plan for attacking Mexico, after others had spoken, Gen. Scott called on Lieutenant Beauregard, whose conduct at Vera Craz, Cerro Gordo and Contreres, had strongly attracted his attention. That young officer observed that, inasunch as be differed in toto with his brother engineers, he felt great diffidence in expressing his views; but he finally agreed with the plan of Gen. Scott, it was acted upon, and the city was taken.

-The new Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy, John H. Reagan, was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, October 8, 1818. Having chosen e profession of law, and emigrated to the Republic of Texas, he advanced, by his own merits, through many honorable grades of civic and military distinction, until 1852, when he was appointed a Judge of the District Court of Texas. In 1857 he was elected a member of the XXXVth Congress, which position he retained, serving with tact and success as a member of various important Committees.

-A letter-writer says, that ex-Senator Pugh of Ohio has decided, as soon as he can close up his business at Cincinnati, to remove to some one of the Southern States, where he intends to apply himself solely to the practice of his profession. As he was a Colonel in the Mexican war, and has seen some service, he will be quite an acquisition to the Southern Confederation. He is said to be wealthy, and has always stood up

manfully for the South and her institutions. -The Miss Lilly Tyler, who loosed "the impatient olds" of the Southern banner at Montgomery the other day, is a daughter of ex-President Tyler, and not a

granddaughter, as has been reported. -A correspondent of a New-Orleans paper says Through a typographical error you made me call Page, the artists wife, Miss Page. She was duly married to Page and furnished the model of his celebrated Venus. The union, now-ever, became disagreeable to Mrs. Page, and she seconded with an Italian Count, who pleased her no better than the nuclean New stells it is not to be the page of Summer, left blooming alone, and

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

LOSS SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—FIRE-MAN INJURED.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, one of the First Ward Police discovered smoke issning from the large milding No. 56 Broadway, extendin street, and upon closer examination found that the place was on fire. An alarm was immediately raised, to which the firemen promptly responded. The fire originated on the second floor, and thence extended with great rapidity above and below, the flames in a with great rapidity above and below, the Bance in a short time bursting forth in a furious municer from the front and rear windows and from the roof. The fremen labored in the most energetic manner to save the beilding from destruction, but flidding it impossible they turned their intention toward the adjoining premises, for the safety of which serious apprehensious were entertained. The steam intengines did excel-

lent service. The losses are as follows:
The loss of Mesers, Masterton & Berner, wholesale
greers, who occupied the first floor and basement of
No. 56, is estimated at about \$30,000.

No. 56, is estimated at about \$30,000.

The stock of Henry E. Hart, cap manufacturer on the second floor, was entirely destroyed. His loss is estimated at \$15,000.

The remainder of the building was unoccupied.

The stock of Mark J. King, furnier, on the first floor and basement of No. 54, was damaged by water

to the amount of \$5,000. Mesers. Rea & Gottpetreu, manufacturers of childrens ate, occupied the second floor, and sontained slight

damage by water.

The stock of Semestack & Rahmer, cap manufac-The stock of Sengstick & Ranner, one manufacturers on the third floor, was also damages by water. Mesers, Carhart & Bro., wholesale grozers, occupying No. 58, also sustained considerable loss by water. The less on No. 56 is estimated at \$60,000, and we understand that the property was fully insured. Owing to the absence of the occupants it was impossible to learn the insurances.

The buildings above mentioned, with three others in the same row, were formerly occupied as a building

The shiftings took included, was three coners in the same row, were formerly occupied as a builded warehouse, but of late years they have been rented to different firms for manufacturing and other purposes. How the fire originated is unknown, but the matter will to-day be fully investigated by the Fire Marshal. John Crane, an exempt fireman, residing at No. 62 Rutgers street, while on his way to the fire, was run over by steam fire-engine No. 6, in Chatham, near Chambers street, and badly injured. He was taken

A SCHOONER FIRMD INTO-THE UNITED STATES FLAG " NOT WORTH A D-S."-We make the following extract from a letter to The Macor Telegrapi of the 16th ult., from a member of the Jackson artil-

home by his friends.

of the 10th ult., from a member of the Jackson artility, stationed at Fort Brown, Georgia;

"On Tuesday morning, a schower was dissevered of Jokyil Point, which soon showed a disposition to pass as without calling. Liest, Cannings was the officer of the day, and in a few minutes he bid the gain manuel and a ball whisting across the bow of the cast. This is a schooler did not beed, but a shell from one of our he officers passing unconstrately near the bow, brought har to as subk as possible." A bank was fowered, and the captain came andors, with the crown of his hat foll of papers. To Lieut, Cammings a inquiry why he did not show a ling he manufaced to say to black rome on board but a United States the, which he supposed was not worth, much. The liquignant and be supposed was not worth inten. The hesternal answered, "not a d-n," and after examining his papers, invited him to the officers one revs. And there examined blue. To-day we have ow fine bed two more subsectors, but have found them all rocks, and let them are on their way rejoining."

Missis, Franky Vistan. - The Botton Journal

We are pained to hear that form of the floorer's Bank is ling fleet from Gloncester are arranged and were probably lost to the heavy and cold westerly The Hon. John Bell.

The Hon. John Bell.

The Hon. John Bell bas arrived. His views on President Lincoln's Imaginal and advice to Teumesce, telegraphically ascribed to him from Washington, is authoritatively contradicted.

The Sante Fe Mail. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, March 11, 1861.
The Sante Fé mail from Pawnee Fock arrived 6 lay.

There is no news of any importance.